

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

68928 六月七日

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1919.

SINGLE COPY: 10 CENTS

\$36 PER ANNUM.

FROM FLOOR 10 IN MARS
AIRCRAFT NO. 1

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CUTTING DOWN GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE.

PREMIER'S STRAIGHT TALK TO MINISTERS.

London, August 27.
The text is unofficially published of a letter which Mr. Lloyd George wrote to his colleagues on August 26, calling attention to the strength of feeling in the House of Commons, the Press, and all classes of the community, on the necessity of an immediate cutting down of Government expenditure. He says that when public attention was angrily directed to a specific item, motor cars, it was discovered that considerable economies could be effected without injury to the public service. "The time has come when each Minister ought to make clear to those under his control that if they cannot reduce expenditure they must make room for somebody who can. That is the temper of the public, and it is right." He says the Heads of Departments must be compelled to undertake the unpleasant duty of reducing the personnel. The fact that the number of Government employees has hardly decreased since the war cannot be defended. He concludes that Ministers cannot hope to enjoy their pre-war vacations until the affairs of the nation return to normal. He realises that rest is necessary, but trusts that Ministers during their vacation will consider the best method of carrying out the urgent appeal and report to him by the middle of September how they have conformed or propose to conform to the general desire of the nation.

SOME TREASURY CHANGES.

London, August 26.
Sir John Bradbury, joint Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, has been appointed principal British Representative to the Reparation Commission in Paris. Other changes in high officials in the Treasury are also announced. Reuter understands that the changes are a result of the re-organisation of the Treasury by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Finance Committee of the Cabinet, presided over by Mr. Lloyd George. The appointment of Sir John Bradbury is an indication of the importance of the work of the Reparation Commission. Other appointments are significant of the endeavour being made to cope more effectively with the control of expenditure. The three departments which have been set up in the Treasury to deal respectively with establishments supply and services and general financial administration will act under the direction of the Permanent Secretary.

MR. HENDERSON'S SENSATIONAL STATEMENT.

CHALLENGE BY UNIONIST OPPONENT.

London, August 26.
Mr. F. M. Fisher, Unionist candidate for Widnes, challenges Mr. Arthur Henderson to substantiate his statement that he was empowered in 1917 to relieve Sir George Buchanan as Ambassador in Russia. Mr. Fisher accepts the challenge by Mr. Henderson to a debate on the same platform on a definite charge against Mr. Henderson. Mr. Fisher makes the following definite charge—that Mr. Henderson, at a critical period in the war, after returning from Russia, proved disloyal to his Cabinet colleagues, and if the advice tendered in Mr. Henderson's subsequent speeches had been accepted, Germany would never have been beaten.

MR. HENDERSON BACKS OUT.

London, August 27.
Mr. Henderson declines to enter into any further correspondence with Mr. Fisher, after the latter's letter, which he says fails to show how he proved disloyal to his colleagues. There will be no debate on the same platform.

AMERICAN GOODS.

NO FEAR OF BRITISH MARKET BEING SWAMPED.

London, August 26.
In his speech at Basingstoke, Sir Auckland Geddes refuted the idea that American goods would flood our markets, pointing out that America is in the unhappy position of possessing so much that there was little she wanted; consequently, money exchange between New York and London moved in her favour and every movement was hampering her power to export. We wanted America's raw material, hence it was difficult for America to export manufactures. She was selling great quantities of goods in all European countries which must be paid for in money, with the result that exchange would move more and more in her favour. This meant that food and manufactures from America would be so dear as almost to be unbuyable in Europe. Therefore Europe must work out her own salvation through hard work and increased production.

HOME CRICKET.

London, August 26.
The Kent and Yorks, Notts and Derby, Worcester and Warwick, Gloucester and Essex, and Hampshire and Sussex county cricket matches were all drawn. Middlesex and Surrey also drew.

CHOLERA IN NORTH CHINA.

London, August 26.
The Times correspondent at Peking says the cholera epidemic in Shanghai is spreading in North China. The mortality is heavy.

LORD SETTRINGTON DEAD.

London, August 26.
The death has occurred of Lord Settrington, who was recently seriously wounded in North Russia.

THE NEW JERUSALEM.

London, August 26.
Mr. Patrick Geddes, Professor of Botany, University College, India, has been engaged by the International Zionist Commission to cooperate with M. Weizmann in planning New Jerusalem, also to prepare a report on the Zionist Colonies in Palestine and to represent the Department of Sociology on behalf of the Bombay

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN RUSSIA.

BOLSHEVIKS BEGIN A VIGOROUS OFFENSIVE.

Stockholm, August 26.
A message from Petrograd says the Bolsheviks have begun a vigorous offensive in the direction of Porkhov, east of Petroff.

The Times correspondent at Helsinki says a combined advance towards Petrograd is unlikely. Finnish help is improbable and the Esthonians are unwilling to co-operate, while the North Western Russian Army will probably be unable to reach its objective before winter.

It is stated that General Gough is going to London to urge recognition of Estonia's independence.

ODESSA CAPTURED.

London, August 26.
The Russian Volunteer Army has occupied Odessa. The Bolsheviks have withdrawn in the direction of Balta.

A Bolshevik wireless alleges that prior to the occupation, thirty British ships bombarded Odessa for two days, after which they effected a landing.

WHO ENTERED ODESSA FIRST?

London, August 26.
There appears to be some doubt regarding which Volunteers first entered Odessa. Most reliable advices state that General Denikin's troops entered, covered by guns from British warships, but, as far as is known, there was no firing. Probably the Ukrainians co-operated with Denikin's troops.

DENIKIN RAPIDLY MOVING FORWARD.

London, August 26.
A War Office communiqué says that General Denikin's Western Front advance is continuing with great rapidity all along the line. It is confirmed that Odessa was captured by a detachment of Volunteers, who, after a two days' bombardment from the Black Sea, landed and drove the Bolsheviks out of the town.

Along both banks of the Dnieper, the Volunteer advance towards Kieff is rapidly progressing. It is reliably reported that the Bolsheviks in the whole of Ukraine are completely demoralised.

MOBILISING YOUTHS.

Stockholm, August 26.
A message from Petrograd says the Government has mobilised youths of seventeen and eighteen years.

WAR PRISONERS.

Paris, August 26.
The repatriation of Russian prisoners of war from Germany has begun.

A Swiss officer, Major Lederer, has been selected to go to Russia for the protection of Anglo-French prisoners in the hands of the Bolsheviks.

TOURISTS TO VISIT BATTLEFIELDS.

Paris, August 26.
Many Americans are coming to France early in September to visit the battlefields, the restrictions having been removed. A proposal has been made to the French Chamber of Deputies to grant 30 millions francs for construction of temporary hotels in the battlefields districts.—Haras.

THE FIUME PROBLEM.

A COMPROMISE ACCEPTABLE TO ITALY.

Paris, August 26.
Reuter understands that a compromise on the Dalmatian question, which Italy is inclined to accept, has been submitted to President Wilson. It provides that Fiume becomes Italian, but Italy should lease to the League of Nations for ninety-nine years "the free port of Fiume" and part of the harbour known as Barross Port, which the League shall administer in the interests of the hinterland.

A FIUME SCENE.

The above picture shows the bridge connecting Fiume with the city of Susak in the State of Croatia. Italy receives Fiume, the river will probably form the frontier line between Croatia and Italy. A telegram to find today announced a compromise on this vexed question which will probably be acceptable to Italy.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE TREATY.

FRENCH OPINION ON SHANTUNG QUESTION.

Paris, August 27.
The French Chamber met yesterday after a period of holidays to discuss the law ratifying the Treaty of Versailles. Thirty-three speeches are expected, probably dealing with the same matter, the terms of the League of Nations Convention not being adequate to protect France against future aggression.

Opinion in French Foreign Office circles is that the American Senate's substitution of "China" for "Japan" in the Shantung clause of the Treaty would not necessitate negotiating a new peace with Germany, as the German rights to Shantung are non-existent and the territory can be awarded to anyone without further discussion with Germany.

The French Press expresses the fear that Great Britain, France and Italy alone, without the aid of America, cannot enforce the peace terms on Germany. Nothing must be omitted to safeguard the ties uniting the democracies of the Old and New Worlds.—Haras.

MORE OPINIONS.

Paris, August 28.
The French Chamber calmly continues the debate on the Treaty. A Socialist Deputy said he believed the debts of all the warring nations should have been pooled.

M. Charles Benoist delivered a long speech, stating that France should have been given the Rhine as a frontier. He spoke highly of the Anglo-French-American Alliance and warned against any acts tending to destroy this Alliance.

M. Clemenceau said he had made enquiries about President Wilson's message, which warned the Turks not to molest the Armenians but to maintain order and threatening to withdraw Article 12 of the 14 points. M. Clemenceau took the viewpoint that the message might have been conveyed by the Peace Conference.

The American Peace Commission describes the warning as unofficial.

M. Clemenceau has conferred with the Belgian Premier, who came especially from Brussels for the purpose. Both the French and British, who are equally interested in Belgium having a strong German frontier, advise Belgium not to press her case, awaiting the United States' action. If the United States decides to keep out of European affairs, a favourable settlement with Holland can be arranged.—Haras.

FRENCH ANTI-PROFITEERING LAW.

Paris, August 28.
The measures taken against the high cost of living in Paris seem to take an efficient course.—Haras.

THE DAVIS CUP.

BRITAIN'S STIFF TASK.

Deauville, August 26.

In the Davis Cup men's doubles, Gobert and Laurentz (France) beat Roper Barrett and Turnbill (British Isles) by 6/0, 6/1, 12/10. The British Isles is now faced with the task of having to win both the remaining two singles matches to-morrow.

AUSTRALIA DEPORTS MORE GERMANS.

Sydney, August 26.
Six-hundred more Germans have been deported, including several well-known wool buyers.

AUSTRALIAN SEAMEN'S STRIKE ENDED.

Sydney, August 25.
The seamen's strike has ended. At a mass meeting it was decided to man the ships.

(Continued on page 5.)

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 11d. 7.16d.

RETIREMENT OF FALKENHAYN.

A SCAPEGOAT OF THE WAR.

A Berlin telegram says that General von Falkenhayn, who was War Minister at the outbreak of war, and later Commander of the 10th Army in the East, has been placed on the half pay list at his own request.

General von Falkenhayn never had the great popular reputation of Hindenburg or the professional reputation of Ludendorff, but he was in his day—which ran from the first battle of Ypres to the failure of the German offensive against Verdun and the entry of Rumania into the war—the most powerful man in Germany.

He became Chief of the General Staff after the resignation of von Moltke. The latter's policy of military concentration against France had broken down first at the Marne and then at Ypres, and in addition his reliance on Austria in Eastern Europe had led to a Russian invasion of East Prussia—which gravely shook even the German confidence in the capacity of the General Staff.

PERFECT STAFF WORK.

Hindenburg, by his victory at Tannenberg, had become the popular hero, but he was a "regimental officer" and anything but a courtier. Falkenhayn was both, and he was appointed in the "room" of Moltke in the hope that he would redeem the failure of the German Army and at the same time rehabilitate the reputation of the General Staff. He was a very accomplished soldier, and the measures that he took in 1915 were on the whole successful. The German operations against Russia were brilliantly conducted, and at the end of 1915 it looked as though Russia was finished, at any rate for the purposes of an offensive. He was well served by his lieutenants—notably by Mackensen—but in the main these operations were a triumph of perfect staff work, for which Falkenhayn deserves the credit.

THE VERDUN OFFENSIVE.

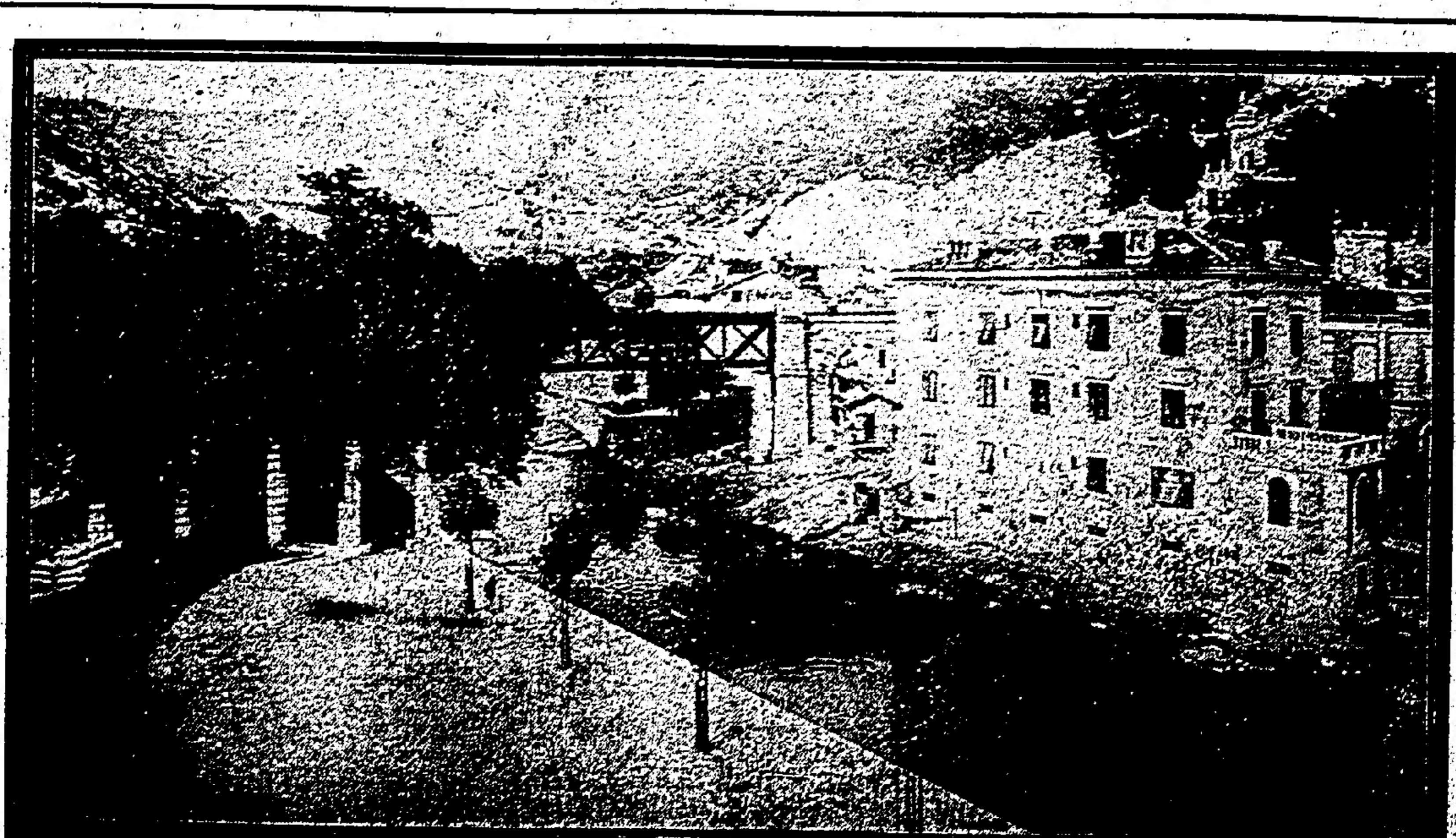
Falkenhayn was also successful in holding the Allied attacks in France. In 1916, most people expected that he would continue his campaigns in the East until Russia had been forced out of the war; but instead he delivered the great offensive against Verdun, and in addition lost the battle of the Somme. The entry of Rumania into the war complicated his discredit, and though his operations against Rumania showed the same skill as those of the previous year against Russia, it was thought wise to make him the scapegoat of the failures of 1917, and he made way for Hindenburg.

Afterwards Falkenhayn went on a mission to Turkey, and was credited with schemes for a grandiose campaign against the British in the East, but it seems more probable that he repudiated that nothing effectual could be done. Certainly the suppleness and cleverness which made him such a favourite at the German Court availed him nothing in Turkey, where he seems to have been disliked. In the later stages of the war he was never heard of.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Peak Club—Performance by "The Globes' Trotters" Concert Party—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.



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THE EX-KAISER.

ENGLISH DOCTRINE OF
POWER ABOVE PRINCES.

Mr. Alfred Noyes writes in the Times as follows—If the attempt to evade a fair trial of those accused of the foulest crime in human history should be successful, there will be far-reaching and disastrous consequences which I think have been overlooked.

The European war was fought to defeat the theory, brutally translated into action, that there is no power above an Emperor. Millions of people are now watching, with sickness of heart, the attempt to save an arch-criminal by virtue of that very doctrine. No matter how we may disguise it, the legend of the Divine right to murder Edith Cavell, for instance) has been accepted by many of your correspondents.

"There is no power above him," says one of our lawyers thereby conceding the whole of our case to the enemy. "There is no precedent," says another (in an age when we are flying the Atlantic), using the same argument that Milton swept away so completely in his "Tenure of Kings." "Be he king, or tyrant, or emperor," said Milton in justification of another Court-martial, "the sword of justice is above him; in whose hand soever is found sufficient power to avenge so great a deluge of innocent blood."

Sir, the fishes and the seagulls may have finished with the children of the Lusitania, but our responsibility is not ended. If a fair trial is evaded the very foundations of European society or what is left of them) will crumble away. We shall have justified completely the main contention of the Bolsheviks that the present order of things is rotten with shams, and that Justice cannot approach those in high places except under the Red Flag.

I have been watching the recent course of events with amazement; for, though I knew that the reactionary elements in England were powerful, I hardly realized that they were powerful enough to manoeuvre the Liberal Press of England into espousing the reactionary cause. The game has been played very cleverly. It began with the entirely false suggestion that democratic America was passionately desirous of saving a dynastic scoundrel from the principles of justice upon which the American Republic was founded. I hope the Liberals of England will not be misled any further. But the facts are too stern to be evaded. In face of the immeasurable anguish caused by criminals in high places, it would be rash to under-estimate the smouldering resentment that would be roused to flame by a failure of justice now, or by the farcically unjust restriction of punishment to underlings. Let me quote Milton again on this matter, and let me suggest to our Liberals that after all, Milton is one of the purest sources of their own faith:

"To war upon a king [he says] that his instruments may be brought to condign punishment and thereafter to punish the instruments, and not to spare only but to defend and honour him, the author, is the strangest piece of Justice to be called Christian, and the strangest piece of Reason to be called human that ever yet was vented."

The appeal to "expediency" has been made by men whose opinions command respect. But I believe that a little consideration will show them that their argument is shortsighted; for it leaves out of account the wave of absolute cynicism with regard to human justice that would sweep over the world. It is too late to think of "expediency" in courting the goodwill of the German people. When the German Chancellor spoke to us of "expediency" a million of our countrymen, now dead, trampled it underfoot for ever, in this matter of elementary justice. We are demanding money from the Germans. Is that "expedient"? I venture to say, Sir, in the invisible presence of 8,000,000 murdered men, that it would be better for England if she took not one penny of that money and carried out the simple dictates of justice on all concerned, the haughty and the humble. It would be infinitely better for England if we paid the whole war debt by the sweat of our own brows rather than that we should kiss the murdresses and accept their blood-money. But the choice does not lie between these two courses. There is no reason why justice should fail in any respect.

"The Kaiser may be acquitted," says one anxious soul. Then

and nothing but the truth, just as they want it after a great railway disaster, but with infinitely more earnestness now. They are not in a vindictive mood; but the moral account must be properly settled; the crime must be brought home and expiated; to the minds of millions, the whole world over, will regard the present order of things as absolutely intolerable. I believe they will prefer Lenin (bad as he may be) to those who will have proved the hideous truth of the theories of Lenin.

Do we wish to prove that the Bolsheviks are right, and that war, from first to last, was nothing but a conspiracy of men in high places who hold together and are only zealous for the exploitation of their sheep, the people? Do we wish to complete the vile circle in which the Tsar supported Constantine and Constantine supported the Kaiser, to our infinite secret confusion in 1916? I do not believe our statesmen (even those of the old school) will repudiate their moral obligations so far. But, if they do, they sign the death-warrant of ordered government in Europe. The people cannot be tricked again.

We have heard much lately of the "martyrdom of kings." The temper of the England of John Milton, the England that has been passing its sons through the bitterest martyrdom that earth has ever known, is not one of excessive sympathy for an Emperor with six uninjured sons. The words that Milton wrote are among the imperishable splendours of the liberal literature of the world. Those who are anxious for precedents must turn, in this case, to a somewhat larger air than that of Lincoln's Inn-fields. Let them read and digest the "Tenure of Kings."

"As for mercy, if it be to a tyrant, under which name they themselves have cited him so oft in the hearing of God, and there charged him with the spilling of more innocent blood than ever Nero did, undoubtedly the mercy which they pretend is the mercy of wicked men, hazarding the welfare of a whole nation, to have saved one whom they so oft have termed Agag, and vilifying the blood of so many Jonathans who have saved Israel; insisting with much niceness on the unnecessary clause of their Covenant wrested, but not scrupling to give away the heads of many thousands Christians more...."

"Tyrants being one deposed can be no more than private men, as subject to the reach of justice as any other transgressors. And certainly, if men, both wise and religious, have done justice upon tyrants, what way they could soonest, how much more mild and humane than is it to give them fair and open trial? To teach lawless kings and all who much adore them, that not mortal man or his imperious will, but justice, is the only true sovereign and supreme majesty on earth!

"And if the Parliament and Military Council do what they do without precedent, if it appears their duty, it argues the more wisdom, virtue and magnanimity, that they know themselves able to be a precedent to others; who perhaps in future ages, if they be not too degenerate, will look up with honour to those exemplary deeds of their ancestors, to dare execute highest justice on them that shall by force of arms endeavour the oppressing of their Liberty at home. That no unbridled potentate or tyrant, but to his sorrow, for the future may presume such high and irresponsible licence over mankind, to have, and turn upside down whole kingdoms of men, as though they were no more in respect of his perverse will than a nation of pismires."

There is the precedent for making our own new precedent; and, of one thing we may be very sure, that if this trial be undertaken in the spirit of Milton it will add immeasurably to the stature of England to-day.

THE LUCKY 148.

According to an estimate prepared by the Board of Inland Revenue and issued recently as a White Paper, there are 148 taxpayers in this country who have incomes of £100,000 and over per year. The taxable income of these few people is no less than £27,600,000, and they pay in income-tax and super-tax £13,352,000. In spite of the high wages generally prevailing there are no fewer than 2,490,000 people who have incomes between £130 and £160 per year, the majority of these being relieved from the operation of the tax by abatements and allowances. There are in all 1,940,000 persons so relieved, while 3,406,000 are chargeable with the taxes.

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MR. McCURDIE ON TRUSTS.

SHOULD PROFITEERING BE CRIMINAL?

Mr. C. A. McCurdie, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Food, addressed a meeting of the Consumers' Council recently on trusts and trade combinations.

While admitting that trusts conferred certain advantages on the public by eliminating wasteful competition, he said that in this country they enjoyed greater freedom from supervision than in any other, and quoted from the laws in a number of countries where profiteering is a criminal offence.

The small profiteer was irritating, but the combines were much the greater evil, and Mr. McCurdie said it might be desirable to re-enact the old statutes of Britain which made profiteering a criminal offence.

Mr. McCurdy said: There is no subject which interests the British public to-day half so much as the cost of living. The price of food, clothes, furniture, of everything we need for our comfort or our basic necessities—these things interest us far more than the terms of peace. A great many people would be quite willing to see the Kaiser go free if in his stead they could hang a profiteer.

I think in our indignation at the small shopkeeper who occasionally asks too much for a lettuce we are losing sight of the really big offenders—the great trusts and trade combinations which live, and move, and have their being for the sole purpose of controlling prices, not in the interests of the consumer, but of themselves. These great organisations which now dominate the commerce and industry of the world have increased enormously in power during the war. It is perhaps true to say that the economic era of free trade and free competition no longer exists in many of the most important industries. It has been replaced by a system of capitalist combinations which have eliminated competition in any real sense of the word, and now control the price of virtually everything we purchase.

NOT BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

I fully realise that these combinations confer great benefits upon the community. They eliminate wasteful competition; they introduce technical and scientific improvements into industry; they are, indeed, absolutely necessary if British trade is to compete successfully with the organised manufacture of other countries in foreign markets. But if we consider their influence upon prices, it is safe to say that the lowering of prices very rarely forms part of their programme. They are formed for the express purpose of preventing price-cutting, of maintaining or enhancing the profits of the product and distributor; they are not formed as benevolent societies for the protection or benefit of the consumer, although incidentally he does derive certain benefits in some cases.

The United Kingdom is a kind of Alsacia, almost unique among the great commercial countries of the world, in allowing to trusts and combinations a freedom of their activities untempered by supervision or control. Up to now we have disregarded the example of the United States of America and our own great colonial dominions, where the trust and trade combinations enjoy no such liberty as they enjoy here.

Profiteering on a small scale may be very irritating to the consumer, but profiteering on a big scale by great trade combinations is, in the long run, a much more serious evil. In Canada the criminal law directed against monopolistic combinations makes it an indictable offence for "any person to agree with any other person unreasonably to enhance the price of any article or commodity which may be the subject of trade or commerce." I should like to see that law placed upon the Statute-book of this country. The Combined Investigation Act of Canada provides for full investigation into any combine which has the effect of increasing the price of any article of trade or commerce to the detriment of producers or consumers on the application of six or more British subjects who complain that such a combine exists. If on investigation the complaint is substantiated, the facts are made public and a criminal prosecution may follow.

In Australia laws for the protection of the public against price-raising combinations have been in force since 1906, and in

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IMPROVE THEIR PERSONAL
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NOTICES

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THE WHOLE STOCK GREATLY REDUCED

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamen, Canton, who are our agents there.

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Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1919.

WATCHING THE GERMANS.

It is evident from recent telegrams that although we are officially at peace with Germany, the Allies will need to keep a sharp eye on the Huns to see that they fulfil the conditions of the Treaty. For example, only a few days ago, the Council in Paris decided to act upon a recommendation of Marshal Foch's that an Allied Commission should be sent immediately to Germany to control the surrender and destruction of war material, although it was at first intended that the Commission should not proceed thither until peace had been finally ratified. This step was rendered necessary because of complaints of smuggling of numerous aeroplanes to Denmark. A further resolve was that a Commission should be sent to Flensburg to prevent the Germans violating the conditions of the partition of Schleswig. This also shows that even now the Huns cannot be trusted to do as they are bidden. If there is the slightest possibility of the Germans wriggling out of any of the stipulations laid down in the Peace Treaty, we may count upon it that they will seize such opportunities with both hands. It is the business of the Allies to see that the Germans obey their conquerors.

So we see that whilst the Allies are promised a rest from war, they are not promised release from anxiety and from the need of watchfulness. The peace, as one of the Home papers has expressed it, is not so much an end as a beginning; and its character and endurance depend less on its terms than on the care that is taken that these terms shall be fulfilled in the spirit and to the letter. Should no chance be given her, Germany will deal with the new Treaty as she dealt with the old international agreements on which the peace of Europe rested—as a scrap of paper. As President Poincaré recently said, there have been warnings and protests of the necessity for a constant and "attentive control"—the scuttling of the German warships in Scapa Flow, the burning of the French flags in Berlin, and "the strange reports of armies on the frontier of new-born Poland." In Germany itself, there are strange things happening, movements and counter-movements which may turn in unexpected directions at any time. Some of these developments might easily imperil the settlement unless the Allies were to keep the Germans under close scrutiny, and we know, at any rate, that the Army of Occupation is not in Germany because of any fanciful object. It has a job to do, and that is to see that there is no evasion of the peace terms which the Allies have laid down.

On the eve of the signing of peace, President Poincaré gave as a watchword, "Be united," "watch carefully," and "keep working" on the same lines and for the same ends. Those words need to be kept in mind. Too much has been lost in winning peace for any risks to be run of letting it become more than "a passing gleam of joy." The Germans have signed the Peace Treaty, not because they wanted to, but because they were forced to. They are not a repentant people. We believe that the old spirit still lives with them, with this difference—that they have not the means with which to display it as they would like to do. Constant vigilance and watchfulness are needed in dealing with these Germans. We do not doubt that it will be in this spirit that the Allies will see that the peace terms are fully observed.

NOTES & COMMENTS

JAPANESE TRADE METHODS.

The increasing hold on the Far Eastern markets by Japan is an absorbing topic both in the Press and among the general public. The war was given a great fillip to Japan's trade, but although a good portion of it has been built on honest marketing it cannot be said that the Japanese merchant has always been scrupulous in his dealings. Times without number serious complaints have been made against him. The merchants of Japan the other day made very strong representations to the Tokyo Government complaining bitterly against the way Chinese merchants were imitating Japanese trade marks. Side by side there was a howl from British traders in India and Singapore against the tactics of the Japanese in infringing trade marks that were the property of British manufacturers. It is a frequent complaint that goods supplied by manufacturers in Japan are very often not up to sample. Such incidents are bound to affect Japan's trade adversely, should this policy be generally followed. Emboldened by the success of their unscrupulous actions, some Japanese firms have gone, a step better, and recently attention was drawn in Shanghai to the sale in Chinese shops in Shanghai of straw hats bearing British marks, such as "Made in England," or the name and address of a non-existent British firm. The Chinese boycott of Japanese wares may have tempted some Japanese houses to adopt such tactics as the one we quote. Japan is out to capture the world's markets. But such methods as we have cited cannot fail to have, in the course of time, a disastrous effect on the trade of the country, for by credit and good name is trade built up. If the Japanese Government were to prevent its subjects from infringing others' trade marks, as it is anxious that no one should infringe those of the Japanese manufacturers, it would do something to hold the trade that Japan has captured.

HONGKONG AND GERMANS.

We like to give all sides to a question. Hence the publication of the following from a correspondent who writes "from a totally disinterested point of view":—

"I think there is a deal of common sense embodied in the remarks of Robert McWhirter, yesterday. McWhirter breaks the ice on a subject which many of us have, for months past, been suppressing in our own minds against our better judgment. We have been obsessed with the same feeling that exists amongst the crowd of men who stand on the swimmers' platform on the Serpentine, on Christmas morning, all anxious to take the plunge if someone will only lead the way. Finally a bolder spirit takes a header and the feeling of hesitation vanishes, as if by magic, and the rest follow. The subject is of course, the exclusion of Germans not only from Hongkong, but from all the British Crown Colonies. Great Britain and her Allies have sent in a bill to be paid by instalments and they are in sore need of the money. Many thinking men have, for months past, been asking themselves how Germany is to pay this bill if we do not give her the chance to earn the money? It cannot be made in Germany alone; it must be made in the markets of the world, and we must eventually allow the German to operate in those markets if the indemnity is to be paid. But what we must do is to see that the Hun does not, as he did before the war, combine business with political propaganda. So far as Hongkong is concerned, the Bill passed in the Legislative Council on Thursday makes full provision for that. The Government has adopted a very wise course in adopting the Bill. It does not provide for the total exclusion of Germans for a period of years, as was agitated for by Mr. Holyoak and his followers; it provides more for the eventual return of Germans and allowing them to trade, so long as they confine themselves to making money to pay that indemnity." There are many who will agree with these sentiments. But whichever way our opinions lie, it is gratifying to feel that there is general satisfaction over the passing of the new Ordinance.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 7.50 p.m. yesterday:

"Cyclone, or typhoon E. of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, moving W. or W.N.W."

DAY BY DAY.

IT ISN'T WHAT YOU DO TO-DAY OR TO-MORROW; IT'S THE SUM TOTAL OF WHAT YOU HAVE DONE FROM YEAR'S END TO YEAR'S END THAT SPELLS SUCCESS OR FAILURE.

Capt. and Mrs. Milroy left for Australia by the s.s. Taiyuan yesterday.

Yesterday there were 13 cases of enteritis notified, with nine deaths. All were Chinese.

The Robert Dollar Co.'s s.s. "Bessie Dollar" is due to arrive from Vancouver via Karatsu and Shanghai on October 5th.

The Robert Dollar Co.'s s.s. "West Hepburn" is due to arrive from San Francisco via Shanghai on October 13th.

Garden Lot No. 56 is to be sold by auction at the P.W.D. Offices on Monday at 3 p.m. The area is 10,840 square feet, the annual rent \$24 and the upset price \$542. It is situated on Findlay Road.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, a letter is to be read from the Government relative to the employment of children in factories and workshops.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Captain Hugh Glencairn Monteith, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., to be a Member of the Medical Board, during the absence from duty of Mrs. Alice Deborah Hickling, M.B.E.

The Rev. R. A. Jaffray arrived yesterday from Canada after an absence of five months. With him was Mrs. Jaffray who has been home for a year. They came as far as Shanghai by the Empress of Russia and then transferred to the Andre Lebon.

The Hongkong Government Gazette contains a notification that His Majesty's Government have decided to accept as being of Colonial produce or manufacture articles which owe at least 75 per cent. of their total value to Colonial labour and materials.

The death occurred at the Matilda Hospital yesterday morning of the Rev. Alvin Field, who succumbed to malaria fever. He was connected with the Christian Missionary Alliance at Wuchow and had been in Kwangsi Province as a missionary for the past six years, being principal of the Bible School. He was a native of Canada. His illness only lasted a few days. The funeral took place at Happy Valley to-day, at 11 a.m. He leaves a wife who also worked in the missionary field.

PEAK CLUB.

TO-NIGHT'S SHOW.

Mr. Dick Norton, Manager of the "Globe Trotters" Co. asks us to announce that he has no connection whatsoever with the artisits advertised to appear at the Victoria Theatre last evening. He also wishes to announce that the "Globe Trotters"—who are in Hongkong—will positively appear, as advertised, this evening at the Peak Club, and, commencing Monday, for a few nights at the Victoria Theatre.

NINE IN ONE ROOM.

The Rev. C. H. Chard, Rector of Christ Church, Spitalfield, remarked at a local baby show that a case of nine persons living in one room had been brought to the notice of the Whitechapel Guardians, but it did not cause any astonishment among the mothers. Overcrowding is part of Spitalfield's heritage, and everyone is looking forward to the time, now said to be near, when a Royal personage will visit the slums in this district, which Mr. Chard declares to be far worse than those in Bethnal Green recently visited by the Queen. "Spitalfields is full of one-room homes." Mr. Chard told a "Daily News" representative. "We have population, roughly speaking, of about 20,000, and I don't think I'm far wrong when I say that half that number are living in one-room homes. The traditions of the Mercantile Marine were upheld by the Chief Engineer of the vessel, Mr. D. Fraser, who made a most gallant attempt to rescue his brother officer and the engine room assistants, and it

The disaster which occurred on the Melville Dollar, during her voyage from Manila to Hongkong, and resulting in the deaths of a European and five Chinese, has aroused much sympathy in the Colony, particularly in shipping circles. The landing of the bodies, last evening, was witnessed by a number of Chinese who had no idea of what had taken place and naturally considerable curiosity was aroused.

The deaths were caused by the bursting of a steam-pipe and the

1894.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending September 21st, 1894.)

THE DOLLAR.

August 27.—The rate of the dollar, on demand to-day is 2s. 2d.

APPOINTMENT OF J.Ps.

August 27.—A batch of twenty-seven new Justices of the Peace figure in Saturday's Government Gazette.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

August 27.—The ratepayers of the Colony, must, we regret to state, be prepared for a previous disappointment when the report of the long-winded Retrenchment Committee becomes public property.

A HONGKONG SPORTMAN.

August 28.—An old Hongkong athlete, Mr. A. P. Stokes, won the champion prize for swimming at the recent Shanghai Aquatic Sports.

SANITATION.

August 28.—That eminent all-round artist, sanitary expert, C.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Mr. W. St. John Hancock, has commenced a series of articles in our morning contemporary on "Sanitation." We have no doubt that Mr. Hancock actually knows practically on the important question of sanitation, added to what he has yet to learn, would make a valuable contribution to the current literature on the subject, and we only regret the extreme pressure both on our time and space precludes us from reviewing these articles. We note, however, that the experienced author promises to deal with house accommodation, over crowding, Taipingshan Resumption Ordinance, confining his observations within the limits of a single article, and as these are matters of great public interest just now, we may find time to condense Mr. Hancock's views for the benefit of our readers and make whatever comments they may appear to justify.

A SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

August 29.—Another social reunion took place at the Sailors' Home last night, which attracted a large and appreciative audience. A lengthy programme was successfully gone through, the principal contributors being Mr. and Mrs. Stringer, Mr. E. Heyward and Mrs. Brown.

A NEW SCHOOL.

Sept. 1.—The Peak "Buffet" will be reopened under new colours on Monday as a school and Kindergarten for European children, under the management of Mr. Braidwood, of Victoria school.

A CHAMPION ATHLETE.

September 1.—Arthur Hancock, fifty miles champion of the world, who arrived here this morning from Swatow in the Hailong, contested a four miles' walking match in the Customs compound at Swatow last Wednesday. Mr. Haines of the Customs who compassed two miles and walked remarkably well, being his only opponent. Hancock covered the four miles in 33½ minutes which slightly less than he took to do the same distance here recently.

COMMON SENSE.

Hongkong, Aug. 30, 1919.

CENSORSHIP OF LETTERS.

Sir John Simon, addressing a gathering of several thousand Liberals at Trowbridge, Wilts, said with the signing of peace the censorship of letters must go. The war had taught lessons, and it was well for the community to realize it had a battle to fight in peace as in war.

There were enemies to fight in disease, dirt, drink, filth, pauperism, and slums—all unseen foes fighting the country and trying to strangle its life. There were also low wages, bad dwellings, bad drains, bad health, cruelty to children, and drunkenness—and foes in the household fighting us all the time. We had to make up our minds to fight them.

Yours etc.
B. L. FROST.
Kowloon, Aug. 29, 1919.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

M. L. C. FOR KOWLOON.

Sir,—The necessity for a representative for Kowloon on the Legislative Council, as suggested in your leader of Monday last, was exemplified at yesterday's Council Meeting, when a vote of \$6,500 for twenty fire hydrants for Kowloon was passed without comment by any unofficial member, while this morning's newspaper report, now, any resident of Kowloon knows that the present supply is insufficient to even give a small trickle of water in the house, much less to provide sufficient for a fire hydrant. This state of things is not unknown to at least one of the un-official members; then why no question about it?

Yours etc.
B. L. FROST.
Kowloon, Aug. 29, 1919.

"HOLYOAKISM."

Sir,—I was greatly pleased to read "Robt. MacWhirter's" remarks yesterday re the foolishness of keeping the Germans out of Hongkong. It seems to me whether they come back or not we must get rid of what I will term Holyoakism and all that it stands for. During the latter stages of the war we allowed our better judgment to be overruled by a wave of patriotism, but, on reflection, we begin to realize that that is a mere passing phase which has nothing to recommend it, continuing—which far seeing men must sooner or later dismiss from their minds. We begin to ask ourselves whether the advocates of total exclusion were not actuated as much by selfish commercial motives as by patriotism. We can judge the measure of their sincerity by the measure of their deeds with regard to the Constitutional Reform Association, which body, we are beginning to think, was nothing more nor less than an organised attempt to get the controlling votes on the Legislative Council for the purpose of passing such measures as the total exclusion of Germans, for personal interests.

The Constitutional Reform Association, of which Mr. Holyoak was one of the chief instigators, has done nothing to justify its existence except that it has been used to propagate Holyoakism. For a third of the period of its short life its Chairman has been absent from the Colony. It might have done much, as you have before pointed out, without hindering the Government in its efforts to do the utmost to help win the war. It has done nothing, except to help on this "total exclusion" phantom.

You recently issued a warning to Sir Reginald Stubbs to satisfy himself that such organisations as the Constitutional Reform Association are really representative of the community as a whole, before he adopts any of the measures recommended by them. I would add another warning and that is "Be not a slave of Holyoakism."

We want none of it because it is selfishness, and it has nothing to recommend itself to a well-ordered community.

Yours etc.
COMMON SENSE.

Hongkong, Aug. 30, 1919.

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Continuing he said: "When we revert from war work to manufacturing goods again, the price of the cross rate will come down with it. One of the reasons given for the drop is the rumoured intention of the United States to go to war with Japan."

When asked as to how the cross rate was fixed, the banker said: "A great deal of silver comes from America. A low cross rate in America makes the sterling price of silver higher. If the cross rate, we will suppose, is 4.50 the price of silver will come down with it. One of the reasons given for the drop is the rumoured intention of the United States to go to war with Japan."

NOTICE

REMEMBER
TEL. No. 977
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

OUR POPULAR PRINCE.

Toronto, August 26.
The Prince of Wales received another great reception. Thirty thousand people greeted him at the Toronto Exhibition which he declared open. Subsequently at the Yacht Club, and the City Hall, His Royal Highness was almost besieged by surging and enthusiastic masses desiring to shake his hand. The police had difficulty in controlling the crowds.

BELGIUM AND THE PEACE TREATY.

Cologne, August 26.

The Senate has unanimously passed the Bill for the ratification of the Peace Treaty.

WATCHING THE GERMANS.

Brussels, August 26.

The new Military Governor, Major General Clive, has issued a proclamation forbidding the alteration of the German Constitution as regards the occupied zone, without British approval. The object is to prevent the precipitation of trouble by revolutionaries desiring to establish a Rhineland Republic.

DOCKERS' STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

Marseilles, August 26.

A strike of dockers has begun. The Government has lent nine hundred Algerians and Annamites to unload perishable goods, especially frozen meat.

AN AEROPLANE CRASH.

Vienna, August 27.

Two officers of the Italian Armistice Commission were killed in the aeroplane crash at Aspern, news of which was cabled on August 24. It was in a Caproni machine which had just started for Rome.

AMERICA AND PEACE TREATY.

A SENATOR'S PREDICTION.

Washington, August 27.

After conferring with President Wilson, Senator Hitchcock predicted the ratification of the Peace Treaty in September, with the aid of at least twelve Republican Senators. The Shantung, and all other amendments would, he said, be defeated.

U.S. TROOPS BACK FROM MEXICO.

Washington, August 26.

American troops have re-crossed the frontier from Mexico.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PERSIAN AGREEMENT.

Constantinople, August 26.

The press is devoting articles to the Anglo-Persian agreement and dwells on the importance of Anglo-Indian aid in the work of Persian regeneration. The Shah is remaining another week at Prinkipo, where he is visiting his parents daily. He will proceed to Italy, Switzerland and France, whence he will sail for America. He will make a fairly long stay in London on returning from America. His tour will last six months.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 26.

Silver is quoted at 612d. and 384d., market steady.

MEDICAL REPORT.

ON KOWLOON AND NEW TERRITORIES.

Throughout last year Dr. J. T. Smalley performed the duties of Medical Officer, Kowloon and New Territories and Assistant Medical Officer of Health. He reports as follows—

The health of the European and Chinese staff of the Kowloon-Canton Railway has been good throughout the year. The number of malarial cases still remains small. The medical chests on the trains and in the stations have been maintained throughout the year. To accommodate accident and other cases of a serious nature, two stretcher cots were installed in the luggage vans of the trains. These stretchers are swung so as to minimise all jarring as far as is practicable. They are made to fit the wheeled ambulances attached to the Disinfecting and Police Stations so as to obviate the necessity of transferring the patient from one stretcher to the other. In addition, the guards and station masters have been instructed in First Aid. This instruction has been admirably carried out by Inspector Winyard of the Railway Staff, the men having to satisfy me by examination at the end of their course as to their ability to attend and treat surgical and medical emergencies. The Chinese Staff was examined with regard to their eyesight and colour vision twice in the year. Four people lost their lives on the Railway during the year, two of them being Railway employees. In addition there were 5 cases of injury resulting from accidents.

The health of all ranks of the Police Force and their families was very satisfactory throughout the year.

Reporting generally, Dr. Smalley says: The year under review was characterised by an outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis, the total number of cases recorded in Kowloon during the year being 329. The figure on account of local conditions is not a true index of the severity of the outbreak, and the number of cases was undoubtedly much larger. The first recorded case in Kowloon occurred on 15th February. The last case recorded during the year was on 11th December. Of these recorded cases, 173 were treated in hospitals, mainly the Kwong Wah Hospital, where special accommodation was made for them; the remainder being found amongst bodies sent to Kowloon Mortuary i.e., dumped bodies and bodies from the Chinese public dispensaries. The total deaths were 265, the mortality working out at 80.5 per cent.

There were in addition 34 cases of plague and 33 of enteric fever recorded in Kowloon as compared with 5 and 51 in 1917; the small-pox figures for the year were 15 whilst during the previous three years they numbered 173, 100, and 14.

Considering the fact that the population of Kowloon is well over 160,000 I do not think that the figures for the above diseases is high. At the Public Mortuary I made 1,696 post-mortems as compared with 1,503, 1,278, and 950 in the three previous years. During the year 17,814 rats were examined, of these 6 were found to be plague-infected as compared with 11 and 29 in the two former years. The Dispensary at Tai Po Market has suffered from changes of Medical Officers and the figures for the year have fallen from 1,472 in 1917 to 880.

The British schools and missionary establishments have been visited and all scholars and inmates reported on. These reports are forwarded—when necessary—to the parents for compliance with my remarks which mainly concern the condition of the teeth, throat and eyes. It is satisfactory to note that a very great improvement has resulted in the children's teeth and, as a natural sequence, their general health. When necessary, vaccinations were performed.

There has been a very large increase in the attendance at the Government Dispensary in Nathan Road. In 1917 the total was 12,852 but this included 197 physical examinations, and 3,249 vaccinations which left the figures for actual patients at 9,406. In 1918 the figures without physical examination, or vaccinations reached 12,378, and 2,000 physical examinations and 309 vaccinations were performed, making a grand total of 12,686 for the year. Nearly two-thirds of these patients were Chinese, and the main cause of the increase in our figures is due to the ever increasing numbers of surgical cases of varying severity who come to the Dispensary for ad-

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

KIPPERS KIPPERS

JUST RECEIVED

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EVERY MACHINE IN PERFECT RUNNING ORDER

\$100.00 each.

We have also received a shipment of Paragon Two-colour Ribbons

\$1.25 each.

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York Building.



PURE MARINE PAINT

CAL-PA-CO cannot be equalled for purity and the excellent finish it imparts on any surface. It withstands the severe tests of weather and varying temperature.

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CAL-PA-CO offers something entirely new in interior finish.

MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA PAINT CO.

Sole Agents

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HOTEL MANSIONS

WATERPROOF BOOTS & SHOES

GARTERS TIES DRESS SHIRTS

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We are offering all slightly soiled and surplus goods at

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CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

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Special Electric Testing Instruments

PINKETTES

the dainty little laxatives which neither gripe nor purge. Pinkettes promote daily regularity, clear the skin, remove the causes of costed tongue and ill-smelling breath. Of chemists or post free 60 cents the vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 Seelye Avenue, London, S.E. 1.

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& O.-BRITISH INDIA AND APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

TO
TRAFS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN
GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR

LONDON via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,
PORT SAID & MARSEILLES

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
GOYA	10th Sept.	15th Oct.	24th October.

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

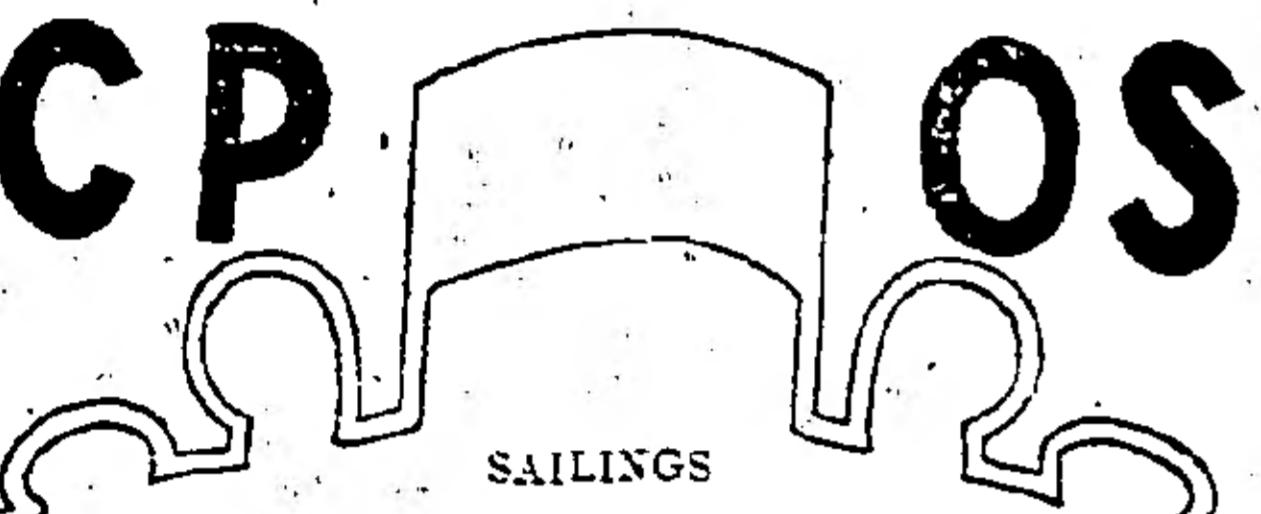
ERA	7th Sept.	due Bombay about 26th Sept.
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FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA.

RATON APCAR | 6th Sept. | due Calcutta, 29th Sept.

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Des Voeux Road Central, Agents.
HONGKONG.

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER
(via Shanghai, Nagasaki ('Moji') Kobe & Yokohama,

FROM DUE

STEAMERS. HONGKONG-VANCOUVER.	Empress of Russia Sept. 4.	Sept. 23
	Empress of Asia Oct. 2	Oct. 20
	Empress of Japan Oct. 15	Nov. 5
*Monteagle.....	Oct. 19	Nov. 13
Empress of Russia Oct. 30	Nov. 17	
Empress of Asia Nov. 27	Dec. 15	
Empress of Japan Dec. 10	Dec. 31	
Empress of Russia Dec. 25	Jan. 12	
Monteagle.....	Jan. 1	25

Owing to Japanese Quarantine Regulations "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" 4th Sept. will not call at Shanghai.

Passage Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA | 1st Class £100 | 2nd Class £60 | Gold £491

EMPEROR OF ASIA | 1st Class £100 | 2nd Class £60 | Gold £436

Fares subject to change without notice.

Registration for Passage for Season 1912 now being made.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing and reservation of accommodation, also rates of remittance, etc., apply to P. D. SUTHERLAND, GENERAL AGENT, Phone 752, PASSENGER DEPT., HONGKONG.

J. M. WALLACE, GENERAL AGENT, Phone 42.

HONGKONG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES

CIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
ECUADOR, "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA".

Hongkong to San Francisco.

via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

5-5. "VENEZUELA" 10th September.

5-5. "ECUADOR" 8th October.

5-5. "COLOMBIA" 5th November.

Cammers have the most modern equipment including overhead fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only.)

Safety and comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special attention to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Cameras interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Services, Ltd.

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N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, K'lung, Shai & Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways. FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Friday, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m. KATORI MARU (Omitting Keelung) Tuesday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m. LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KAMO MARU Friday, 5th Sept., at Noon.
IYO MARU Friday, 19th Sept., at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU Wednesday, 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU Wednesday, 3rd Sept.

HWAHWU Middle of Sept.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROFU MARU Monday, 15th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS - Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU Sunday, 21st Sept., at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU Saturday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHIRYU MARU Wednesday, 3rd Sept.

SHIZUOKA MARU Thursday, 4th Sept., at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU Thursday, 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.).

WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) End of Sept.

TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) Thur, 2nd Oct.

For further information apply to - NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 293 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

CHINA COAST GAZETTE

Captain E. P. Partridge, from reserve has gone master, Changchow. Mr. J. D. Farrell has been appointed second officer, Changchow. Captain W. T. Barkus, of the Hupeh, has gone master, Taming. Mr. J. Nevill has been appointed second officer, Haishong. Mr. D. H. McMillan has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Fatshan. Mr. J. L. Thomas, chief officer, Kaifong is on reserve, has gone chief officer, Kaifong. Captain J. Robinson, of the Changchow, has gone master, Kaifong. Captain J. Cogan, of the Kaifong, is on reserve. Mr. D. William, chief officer, Hupeh, is on reserve. Mr. J. Wilson, chief officer, Chuenchow, is on reserve. Mr. J. W. Scott, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Chuenchow. Mr. S. E. Firth has been appointed second officer, Woosung. Captain F. Newcombe, of the Woosung, is on leave. Captain J. Meathrel, from reserve, has gone master, Woosung. Mr. G. H. Mayne, chief officer, Shinon, has resigned. Mr. W. T. Roberts, chief officer, Woosung, has gone acting master, Chungking. Mr. E. Burns, second engineer, Shansi, has gone acting chief engineer, Chenan. Mr. J. L. Cruikshank, from leave, has gone second engineer, Shansi. Mr. A. Anderson, has been appointed third engineer, Hsin Peking. Mr. D. McCormack, second engineer, Kweilin, has gone second engineer, Chengtu. Mr. J. Matthews, second engineer, Chengtu, has gone second engineer, Kweilin. Captain J. W. Wright, of the Choyang, is on leave. Mr. W. Brewer, chief officer, Choyang, has gone acting master ship. Mr. J. Powell, second, officer, Choyang, has gone acting chief officer; same ship. Mr. S. H. Hodgson has been appointed second officer, Kumsang. Mr. B. Thompson, supernumerary second officer, Kumsang, is on reserve. Mr. P. Walsh, third officer, Kumsang, is on reserve. Captain W. G. G. Leask, of the Loongsang, is on reserve. Mr. W. J. Booker, chief officer, Loongsang, has gone acting master, same ship. Mr. J. M. Bain, has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Loongsang. Mr. J. R. Morris, supernumerary second officer, Fooksang, has gone chief officer, Chaksing. Mr. H. F. Ellicot has been appointed third officer, Fooksang. Mr. R. A. Downs, third officer, Chaksing, has gone second officer, same ship. Mr. J. Lindsey has been appointed second officer, Fausang. Mr. D. G. Burleigh, second officer, Fausang, has resigned. Mr. A. M. Scott, from reserve, has gone supernumerary chief officer, Kwongsang. Mr. R. Thomson, third engineer, Katsuo, is on leave. Mr. H. Leamen, second engineer, Feiching, has gone fourth engineer, Kiangwah. Mr. E. Mattaman, from leave, has gone fourth engineer, Kiangwah. Mr. T. Flor, fourth engineer, Kiangwah, has gone third engineer, Kunping. Mr. D. T. Monroe, second engineer, Haen, has gone acting chief engineer, Irene. Mr. C. Parkinson, chief officer, Nancy, has been appointed chief officer, Rotorua. Mr. G. Weard, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Phrahang. Captain B. W. G. Pritchard, of the Wollowra, has resigned. Captain A. Maxwell, from reserve, has gone master, Wollowra. Mr. E. Mann, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Wollowra. Mr. J. E. Drummond, chief officer, Chingchow, has gone chief officer, Dorset. Mr. E. Midday, chief officer, Dorset, has gone master, Dorset. Mr. E. W. Lawson, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Phrahang. Captain B. W. G. Pritchard, of the Wollowra, has resigned. Captain A. Maxwell, from reserve, has gone master, Wollowra. Mr. E. Mann, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Wollowra. Mr. J. E. Drummond, chief officer, Chingchow, has gone chief officer, Dorset. Mr. E. Midday, chief officer, Dorset, has gone master, Dorset. Mr. E. W. Lawson, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Phrahang. Captain B. W. G. Pritchard, of the Wollowra, has resigned. Captain A. Maxwell, from reserve, has gone master, Wollowra. Mr. E. Mann, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Wollowra. Mr. J. E. 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SHIPPING.

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALTAI MARU" Monday, 1st September.
"ALASKA MARU" Saturday, 20th Sept.

CENO & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"TACOMA MARU" Wednesday, 10th Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

"BURMA MARU" Wednesday, 10th Sept.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEN MARU" Monday, 1st Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. andADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" Beginning Oct.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"CANADA MARU" Monday, 1st Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 31st Aug.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 28th Aug.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager.
Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.**YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.**

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU NO. 1

NANYO MARU NO. 2

NANYO MARU NO. 3

SODEGAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU NO. 13

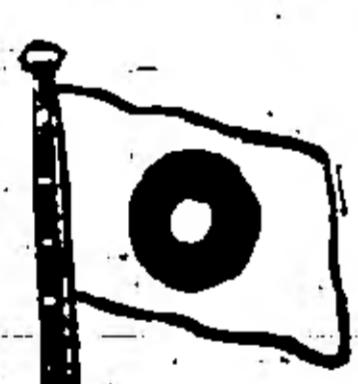
TAMON MARU NO. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

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M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.
Top Floor, King's Building.
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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasted Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

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For further particulars apply to—

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THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER
"EDMORE" About September 2nd.
"WESTERN KNIGHT" September 4th.
"CITY OF SPOKANE" September 22nd.
"SEATTLE SPIRIT" October 24th.

For PORTLAND direct.

"COAXET" About October 5th.
"WABAN" October 11th.
"WEST MUNIAM" November 16th.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMON PORTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE

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5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

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THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER

SAILING DATE

"HAROLD DOLLAR" 29th August.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to:

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 795.
THIRD FLOOR " 792.

Lloyd Triestino

S.S. "GABLONZ"

Will be despatched on or about 15th September for Singapore Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said & Trieste. (possibly calling at Bombay).

First class passenger accommodation—single and double berth cabins also cabins with 3 berths at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	31. Aug.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	31. Aug.
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Saien	O. S. K.	1. Sept.
Shanghai via Swatow	Choyang	J. M. Co.	2. Sept.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	2. Sept.
Shatghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	2. Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quinnibaug	D. L. Co.	2. Sept.
Straits and Calcutta	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	2. Sept.
Kobe	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	2. Sept.
Swatow and Bangkok	Liangchow	B. & S.	2. Sept.
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Chenan	B. & S.	3. Sept.
Bombay and Colombo	Kosoku M.	N. Y. K.	3. Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Shirryu M.	N. Y. K.	3. Sept.
Shanghai	Hansang	J. M. Co.	4. Sept.
Java	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	4. Sept.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	4. Sept.
Shanghai	Tjitaroen	J. C. J. L.	5. Sept.
Macila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	5. Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	5. Sept.
Tientsin	Chihsing	J. M. Co.	6. Sept.
Java	Tjimaneek	J. C. J. L.	6. Sept.
Calcutta and Rangoon	Yetroofu M.	N. Y. K.	6. Sept.
Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	Dunera	P. & O.	7. Sept.
Japan	Tjib-was	J. C. J. L.	10. Sept.
Bombay and Colombo	Burma M.	O. S. K.	12. Sept.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	21. Sept.
Japan Ports	Nikkou M.	N. Y. K.	

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Manila, on 28th Aug., 11 a.m. leaves there 29th Aug., 5 p.m. and is due at Hongkong, on 31st Aug., daylight.

The Admiral Line s.s. CITY OF SPOKANE will arrive at Hongkong about September 18th, from Seattle via usual Japan ports and Shanghai.

The Admiral Line s.s. OLEN will arrive at Hongkong about September 30th, from Portland via usual Japan ports and Shanghai.

The s.s. ANYO MARU sailed from Moji August 25th, and is due at this Port on the morning of the 30th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHINRYU M. (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 26th August, and is expected here on the 2nd September.

The B. M. S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN arrived at Nagasaki on 27th Aug., 8 a.m. left there 27th Aug., 3 p.m. and is due at Kobe on 28th Aug. 5 p.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMO M. (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 25th Aug., and is expected here on the 4th September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YOKOHAMA M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 23rd August, and is expected here on the 1st October.

TIDE TABLE.

From 25th Aug. to 31st Aug.

Day	High Water Hongkong Mean Tide	Low Water Hongkong Mean Tide
Mon.	2	15
Tues.	10	23
Wed.	47	7.2
Thurs.	10	2
Fri.	55	14
Sat.	10	2
Sun.	55	14
Mon.	10	2
Tues.	55	14
Wed.	10	2
Thurs.	55	14
Fri.	10	2
Sat.	55	14
Sun.	10	2
Mon.	55	14
Tues.	10	2
Wed.	55	14
Thurs.	10	2
Fri.	55	14
Sat.	10	2
Sun.	55	14
Mon.	10	2
Tues.	55	14
Wed.	10	2
Thurs.	55	14
Fri.	10	2
Sat.	55	14
Sun.	10	2
Mon.	55	14
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Tues.	55	14
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Thurs.	55	14
Fri.	10	2
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Sun.	10	2
Mon.	55	14
Tues.	10	2
Wed.	55	14
Thurs.	10	2
Fri.	55	14
Sat.	10	2
Sun.	55	14
Mon.	10	2
Tues.	55	14
Wed.	10	2
Thurs.	55	14
Fri.	10	2
Sat.	55	14
Sun.	10	

HOTEL LISTS.

Honolulu Hotel.

Corrected to 15th August, 1919.

G. S. Archibald	J. B. F. Koopman
Mr. & Mrs. A. P. Kunkle	Kurt
hurst	Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Hart
Mrs. G. d'Almeida	Kurt
da & family	J. H. Van Ketwich
Mrs. G. d'Almeida	J. T. Kidd
da & family	K. C. Li
Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Anderson	A. Linbird
Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Benson	Mr. and Mrs. Lijststra
A. N. Bishop	A. H. Lunings
T. A. Buras	Capt. W. H. Lake
Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Blaauw	Mr. and Mrs. O. Lauritsen
Mr. & Mrs. E. V. Bray	Leiria
L. J. Van Benschoten	G. Ludin
Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Black	Mr. and Mrs. Louise
J. Barr	E. L. Atkinson
Mr. & Mrs. A. T. de S. Barboza	Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Moorhead
Miss Bergstrom	W. S. McKinlay
J. M. Brady	Mr. & Mrs. F. H. McCudden
D. M. Biggar	Mr. & Mrs. N. McCallum
Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Bergeron	Mr. & Mrs. O. E. Marion
E. R. Boesche	R. R. McEndrick
Mrs. E. R. Bellanca	Capt. T. M. Meyrick
Mr. & Mrs. S. Binney	R. C. Monteagle
W. G. Brownell	M. Merriman
Mr. and Mrs. R. Colquhoun	Master Merriman
Mr. & Mrs. E. P. Chandler	Madam Mattos
N. Croucher	Miss Mattos
J. H. Cosgrove	H. E. Madin
F. W. Cox	Dr. G. W. McLean
Capt. W. Davison	W. P. Neeson
Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Ericson	E. H. O'Farrell
Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Egster	H. F. Palmer
Mr. & Mrs. L. B. Robinson	Miss M. Jenkins
Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Rottier	Capt. Allen
bink	Miss Knight
Master J. Ebbink	F. B. J. Adams
Mr. & Mrs. H. M. E. H. Ray Epstein	Sir Ellis Radcoff
Miss K. Evanson	Miss M. Banks
Capt. R. Findlay	Lt.-Col. Loring
A. H. Fenwick	Major Bird, D.S.O.
Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Ford	Mrs. Bird
R. F. Fickett	Mr. & Mrs. A. Beattie
J. J. Fetherstonhaugh	Lt.-Comdr. and Miss F. A. Britton
C. R. Greenberg	Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Thorne
J. J. Gorman	Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Thorne
H. Guest	H. J. Traill
J. Gill	C. H. Teaff
H. B. Gallop	C. P. Thornton
N. C. Galuzzi	Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Gardiner
J. S. R. Gardner	Templeton
Mr. & Mrs. G. B. W. Voerendonk	Mr. & Mrs. G. B. W. Voerendonk
Henkel	Thos. Vint
Mr. & Mrs. H. T. Webster	Mr. and Mrs. G. Stephens
Herts	Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Steensby
J. F. Hauanie	Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Haugh
H. H. Harrison	R. Well
Mrs. McConnell	Capt. II. A. Walker
H. H. Hart	C. S. Whittier
Capt. T. P. Hall	F. S. Weeda
G. Harper	H. L. Wilkinson
H. P. Holzheier	C. A. L. Williams
A. Shelton Hooper	Mrs. E. T. Wellerman
Innes	Mrs. E. T. Wellerman
W. R. Jones	Mrs. G. V. York
E. M. Joseph	

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Corrected to 15th August, 1919.

Dr. M. E. Anger	Capt. J. Legge
Mrs. R. Almond	Capt. K. Larsen
R. H. Bearan	Mr. & Mrs. Lumis
S. Bewder	
F. G. Becke	J. H. Mallon
G. P. Berry	M. Manuk
H. C. Corliss	M. Manuk
E. G. Coomes	D. Mackintosh
J. G. Chadwick	B. Meikle
Choi Shing & son	Mr. & Mrs. Moline
J. D. Danby	Mrs. L. M. Peace
R. G. Douglas	Mrs. W. C. Pass
Look Tin Hin & family	Capt. A. W. La
Capt. S. J. Edward	Roy
Ward	Mrs. A. Robert
A. L. Fry	Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Richardson
P. T. Farrell	H. F. Sireff
Miss Farrell	R. Sleator
E. P. Fielding	R. K. Spencer
C. Y. Groots	Mr. and Mrs. G. Stewart and family
Mr. & Mrs. W. Horley	F. Taylor
Master C. Ham-	F. C. Todd
mes	C. H. Turner
Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Hammes	T. B. Taylor
Miss F. Hammes	Mr. and Mrs. W. Underwood
A. Harrison	Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Witchell
H. James	G. E. Wetton
Mrs. J. John-	
stone	
B. James	
P. J. de Kant	

KING EDGAR HOTEL

Corrected to 15th August, 1919.

Alabaster, C. G.	Langston Mr. & Mrs.
Billing, G. T.	S. H. Lorcan W.
Bordas, E. C.	McVicar Mr. & Mrs.
Colenso, C. L.	L. D. Robertson Mr. & Mrs.
Diamond, Mr. & Mrs. E. C.	J. D. Robertson Mr. & Mrs.
Drafford, Mr. & Mrs. G. W.	J. D. Robertson Mr. & Mrs.
Elliot, G. H.	J. D. Robertson Mr. & Mrs.
Fairley, V. L.	J. D. Robertson Mr. & Mrs.
Wilkins, M. D.	J. D. Robertson Mr. & Mrs.
Hastings, Mr. & Mrs. J. S.	J. D. Robertson Mr. & Mrs.
Hodge, L. & S.	J. D. Robertson Mr. & Mrs.
Jennings, Mr. & Mrs. J. S.	J. D. Robertson Mr. & Mrs.
Johnston, Mr. & Mrs. J. S.	J. D. Robertson Mr. & Mrs.
Johnston, Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Webb, H. M.	J. D. Robertson Mr. & Mrs.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN HONGKONG

Daar de verjaardag van Her Majestie de Koningin der Nederlanden dit jaar op eenen Zondag valt, zal de Consulaat-generaal gaarne Maandag 1 a. des voormiddags van 11 tot 12 uur belangstellenden ter kantoor van het Consulaat-Generaal ontvangen.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE NETHERLANDS HONGKONG

At the anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands falls on a Sunday this year, the Consul General will be "at home" on Monday the 1st September next from 11 to 12 a.m. at the office of the Consulate General.

PEAK HOTEL

Corrected to 15th August, 1919.

Capt. Archer	Miss M. Jenkins
Capt. Allen	Miss Knight
F. B. J. Adams	Sir Ellis Radcoff
Miss M. Banks	Lt.-Col. Loring
Major Bird, D.S.O.	D.S.O.
Mrs. N. Beicotz	Mrs. Loring
Mr. Bird	W. A. Knight
Mr. & Mrs. A. Beattie	Miss Marsh
Lt.-Comdr. and Miss F. A. Britton	Mrs. Milkashovsky
Mrs. C. Bull	Mr. and Mrs. R. Maj. F. T. Bowen
Mr. & Mrs. S. Perry	Kewley
Mrs. L. B. Robinson	Miss L. B. Loshe
Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Rottier	O. T. Breakspeare
Master J. Ebbink	Capt. Monteith
Mr. & Mrs. H. M. E. H. Ray	W. A. Butlerfield
Miss K. Evanson	J. A. Morrissey
Capt. R. Findlay	G. W. Barton
A. H. Fenwick	C. B. Bird
Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Ford	J. D. Lloyd
R. F. Fickett	J. Finlay Miller
J. J. Fetherstonhaugh	Mr. and Mrs. J. Martin
C. R. Greenberg	J. Milne
J. J. Gorman	D. McMurray
H. Guest	R. D. Cromwell
J. Gill	Miss H. S. North
H. B. Gallop	Mrs. Charlton
N. C. Galuzzi	R. C. Comrie
J. S. R. Gardner	J. Pike
Mr. & Mrs. G. B. W. Voerendonk	J. Cochrane
Henkel	Miss Phillips
Thos. Vint	Lt.-Col. E. G. T. L. Perkins
J. W. Harding	Mr. and Mrs. J. Martin
Mr. & Mrs. H. T. Webster	Miss Rogers
Herts	Mrs. E. M. Carr
J. F. Hauanie	Ramsey
H. H. Harrison	E. A. Ram
Mrs. McConnell	W. E. Roberts
Hussey	S. Evans
H. H. Hart	Mr. & Mrs. D. G. Fraser
Capt. T. P. Hall	Mrs. F. Funderburke
G. Harper	Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Scantlebury
H. P. Holzheier	Miss F. G. Stubbings
A. L. Williams	A. D. Galloway
A. L. Williams	Miss Garrison
A. Shelton Hooper	Mrs. Graves
Innes	Mr. & Mrs. G. D. Haslewood
W. R. Jones	J. D. H. Jackson
E. M. Joseph	J. D. H. Jackson

CARLTON HOTEL

Corrected to 17th August, 1919.

S. Alessandri	Capt. Kolenoza
C. C. Aramato	L. Berrrett
C. C. Aramato	M. K. Kapadia
C. C. Aramato	C. Blashfield
C. C. Aramato	J. H. Kelly
C. C. Aramato	E. Koops
C. C. Aramato	A. Bor
C. C. Aramato	Lt. Lebedoff
C. C. Aramato	J. Van Lon
C. C. Aramato	F. Lamont
C. C. Aramato	S. H. Maye
C. C. Aramato	Murray
Mrs. F. E. Camer	Mr. and Mrs. Meyer
Mr. & Mrs. A. Robert	Miss Meyer
Mr. & Mrs. G. D. H. Jackson	N. Oillet
Col. Datzento	J. Costings
Lt. Deingur	J. Orudenburg
Lt. Deingur	Capt. Poprogonko
P. E. Fricker	Capt. Poprogonko
W. P. Farrell	W. Bille
J. V. Ver Gank	J. Rodinoff
Mr. & Mrs. D. P. Hamill	J. Rodinoff
Mr. & Mrs. E. Hamill	Mr. Ross
J. V. Ver Gank	Capt. Stronck
Mr. & Mrs. D. P. Hamill	Capt. J. Thompson
Mr. & Mrs. D. P. Hamill	C. V. Tengen
Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Webb	Mr. and Mrs. Williamson
Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Webb	K. P. Kwah
Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Webb	Varischio

FREEDOM OF TRADE.

THE EMBARGO SYSTEM'S VICIOUSNESS.

Sir John Simon was the chief speaker at a meeting held in the Cannon Street Hotel recently to demand freedom of trade. It was arranged by the National Produce Traders' League and attended by prominent City business men. Sir Hugh Bell was in the chair, and among those on the platform were Lord Sheffield, Lord Farrer, Mr. T. Lough, Mr. Hartley Withers, and George Paish.

A resolution was carried protesting against the Government control of trade, "which has the effect of diminishing and seriously delaying the arrival of available supplies from sources at home and abroad and of raising the price of necessary commodities." A demand was made for the immediate removal of all embargoes on imports.

Sir Hugh Bell said that business men generally demanded the restoration of pre-war freedom of trade now, that the state of siege was over. Mr. Lough, who moved the resolution, pointed out the invariable effect of Government control was to raise prices to an unheard-of extent. The country was now thoroughly sick of the policy of control.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S SPEECH.
Sir John Simon went over the whole field in a brilliant speech. He said it was very necessary that the public should realise the close relation between high prices and the system of embargoes upon imports. This was contrary to the whole basis upon which trade had hitherto been conducted in this country. The list of prohibited articles had grown to enormous dimensions, and even traders who knew their own business well were constantly in the greatest doubt as to whether a particular transaction would need a licence and in still greater doubt whether they would get one.

Apart from the economic effects and the doubts whether the system were constitutional, or indeed legal, it had the great vice that it placed every kind of obstacle in the way of commercial transactions, and resulted in many transactions being dropped altogether, with the result that not only were supplies to this country unnecessarily restricted, but all the elements which went to raise prices had the fullest opportunity to come into play.



We did not coin this name. The operators coined it themselves. The name tells the story of Monarch fame, of Monarch popularity, of Monarch success.

The Monarch Typewriter is literally *built around the TOUCH*. The problems of light touch and rapid action have been studied and solved with scientific precision. "No three o'clock fatigue" on the Monarch is not a mere figure of speech, it is a fact which every Monarch operator knows.

The Monarch has more than a *light touch*. It has an *instantly adjustable touch*—adjustable to the personal preference of any and every typist. One turn of a screw does it.

The Non-Shifting Carriage.

When you ask for a demonstration of the Monarch, do not confine your investigations to the touch. Examine other features of the machine—for example, the *non-shifting carriage*.

In writing capitals on the Monarch, it is the type segment that shifts, not the carriage. Result:—a simpler, lighter carriage which insures a lighter action.

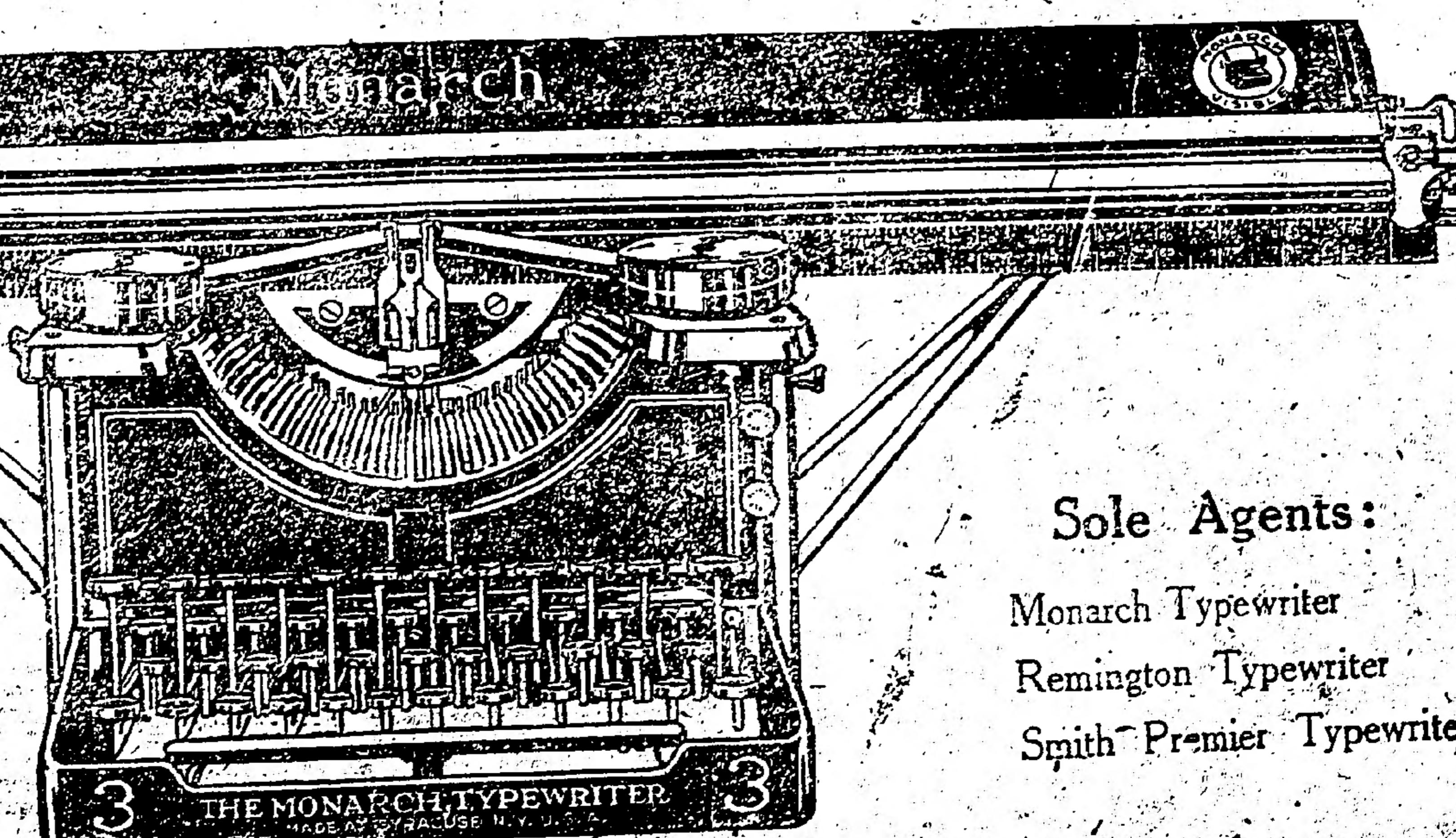
The widest carriage machines built today are Monarch. The Monarch is recognized as THE machine for all work where wide forms are used.

The reason is the same—the *non-shifting carriage*. The widest carriage Monarch is operated with the same ease as those of ordinary width.

A demonstration of the Monarch will be given on request.

MUSTARD
& Co.

4, Des Vœux Road, Central.



Sole Agents:

Monarch Typewriter
Remington Typewriter
Smith-Premier Typewriter

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.

LAST WEEK'S TYPHOON.

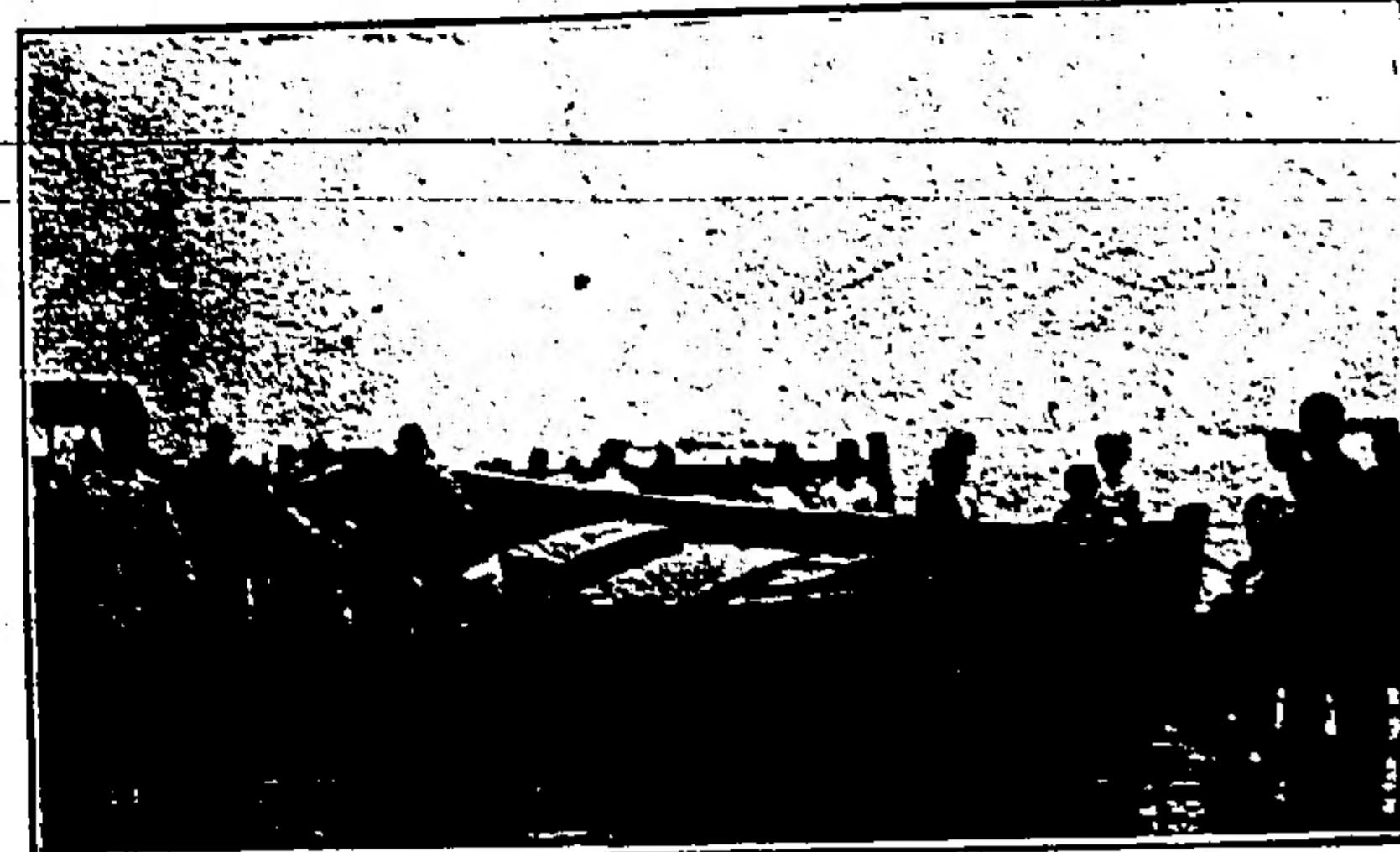


Photo: Mee Cheong.

A Boat washed up on the Praya.



Photo: Mee Cheong.

Group taken at the wedding of Mr. H. S. Hills and Miss E. A. Faber.
at St. John's Cathedral on August 25th.

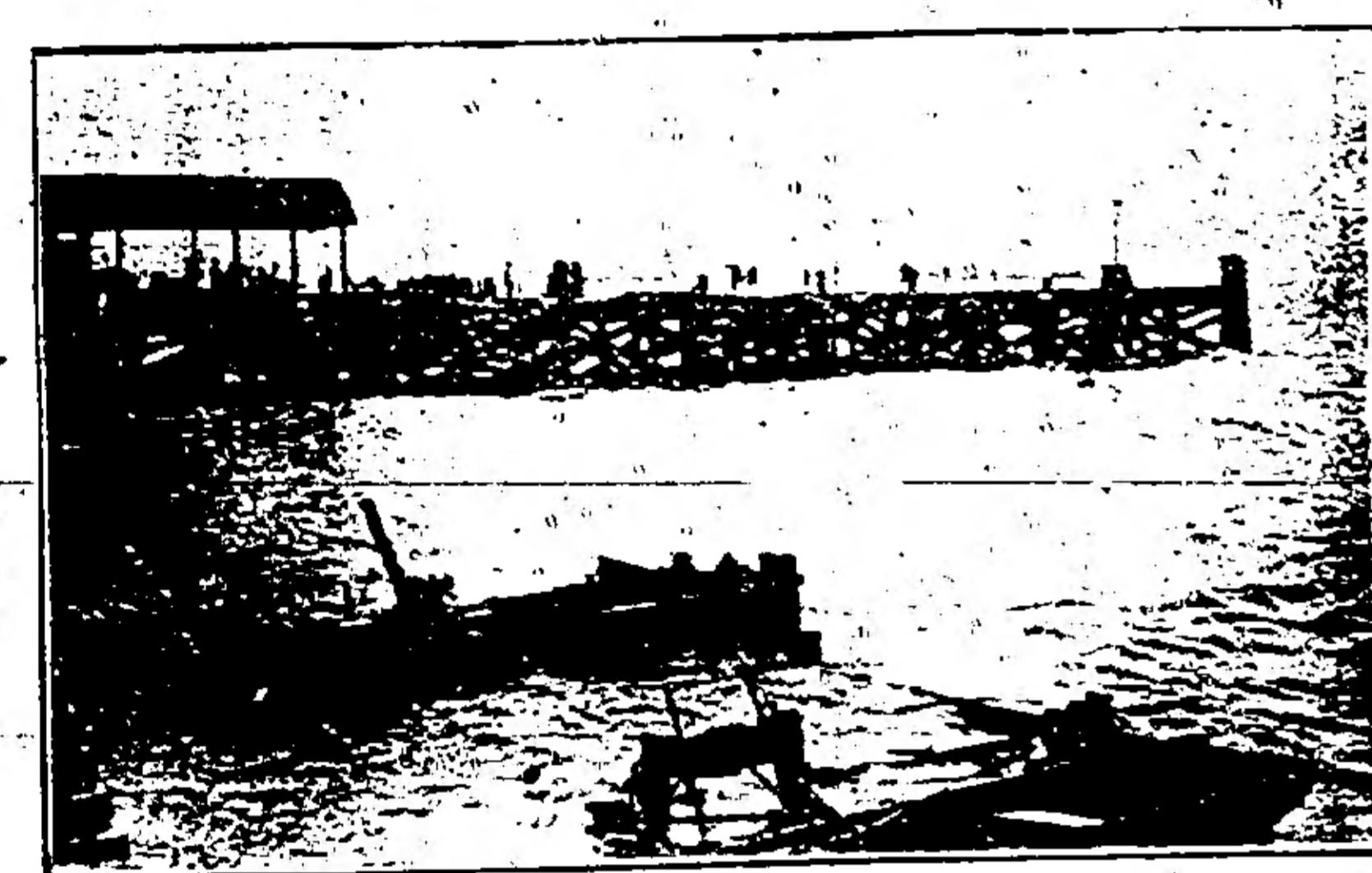


Photo: Mee Cheong.

A Sinking Junk.

FLOODS IN MANILA.



The Grounds at the Philippine General Hospital.



Boats in use in the Streets.



Procession of London Hebrews to protest against
ill-treatment of the Jewish race in Poland.



Fair Swimmers practising high dives in a London Park.



IN PARIS.

SHORT SKIRTS.

IN SIAM.



"FELUCCA 33"

Made in CAIRO by MASPERO FRÈRES LTD.

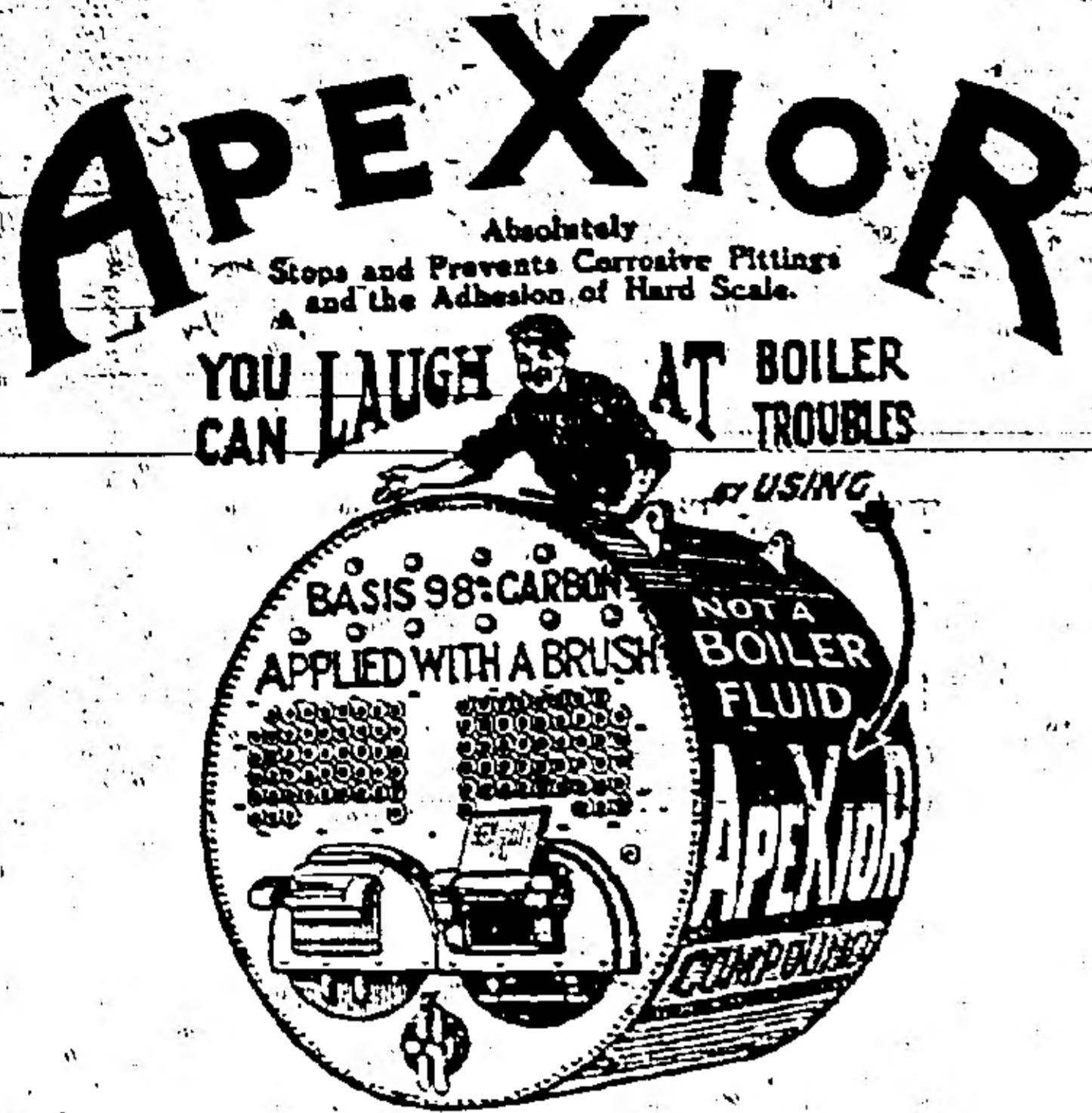
"There may be Egyptian Cigarettes as good as Maspero Freres, — there can be no better.

"There may be cigarettes as popular as Maspero Freres; but not where Maspero Freres are sold.

"Doubtless there are cheaper Egyptian Cigarettes, — But if it is worth paying just a little more for the satisfaction of getting the best value for the price asked, there can be no compromise, you *must* have Maspero Freres."



NOTICES.



No Heat Retardation. No Zinc Plates needed in Boilers treated with this compound!!
The only known Efficient Preventative of Corrosion in Marine Steam Turbines.

In use by the—
BRITISH, U.S.A., FRENCH, ITALIAN, JAPANESE
ARGENTINE AND CHILIAN NAVIES.

Also—
Cunard, Orient, Allan, C.P.R., Johnston, Atlantic Transport, Union Castle, Elder Dempster, Commonwealth and Dominion, Anglo-American Oil Co., Hudson Bay Co., Pacific Steam Navigation, Lamport & Holt, Knight, Leyland, Brocklebank, John Cockerill Line, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and practically all important Steamship Companies.

Agents for Hongkong & South China
THE EASTERN ASBESTOS COMPANY,
QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

Sole Agents:
THE
CONNAUGHT
MOTOR CAR
COMPANY,
G.P.O. Box 444.

Studebaker Tel. No. 1913.
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Central.

A Car which has won for itself a world wide
reputation for permanency of Service, Power,
Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car
At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed.
Inspection and Enquiries are cordially solicited.

EVERY DROP OF

GALLIN MARTEL

Brandy is unequalled as a pleasant wholesome stimulating Tonic. It is aged in wood for years before being bottled.

Obtainable Everywhere.
Sole Agents,

H. RUTTOMJEE & SON.
Wine & Spirit Merchants.
16, Queen's Road, Central.
HONGKONG.

JUST ARRIVED

A large selection of
FILET LACE TABLE COVERS - ROUND & SQUARE,
SWATOW DRAWN WORK & SILK EMBROIDERIES,
ALL KINDS OF LADIES' FANCY GOODS.
FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PRICES MODERATE.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.
Tel. No. 2860, No. 14, Des Voeux Rd. (Ch.)

NOTICE

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. AGENTS.

理 代 泰 星 豪
A Finer Milk Food for Infants, Invalids and Nursing Mothers cannot be Obtained.

A large consignment is to hand.

Prices very moderate

粉 奶 牛 洋 澳



SHIU FUNG TAI & Co.
Agents:
For Hongkong and South China
No. 47, Des Voeux Road Central
Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 1220 & 2220.

EX-TSAR OF BULGARIA.
LOSES £400,000.

£100,000 in bearer bonds and other securities, the property of the ex-Tsar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, were recently held forfeit to the British Crown.

Legal proceedings to this end, which were a little out of the ordinary, took place at the Royal Courts of Justice, when a Commission under the Wafer Great Seal was held before Mr. Commissioner William Bowstead and a Middlesex Jury to determine the fate of the securities.

Mr. Commissioner Bowstead read the King's Commission, directing inquiry as to certain bearer bonds and stocks at the time of the outbreak of war, held in the names of Ferdinand, the then Tsar of Bulgaria, or by nominees on his behalf. The Commission had to inquire, he said, as to whether or not Ferdinand had a Middlesex Jury to determine the fate of the securities.

The Attorney-General (Sir Gordon Hewart, K.C.), who led for the Crown, said there was little more than a formality in these proceedings, because the ex-Tsar, or anybody acting on his behalf who wished to do so, could challenge the result.

The securities were valued at £400,000 sterling, and the fact was simple and undisputed. For some years before war broke out Messrs. Coutts and Co., the well-known bankers, had acted as agents for Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and held for him a number of securities, which fell into three classes: (1) bearer securities; (2) securities registered and held by nominees; and (3) those registered in the name of Ferdinand of Bulgaria himself.

At the outbreak of war Messrs. Coutts, communicated to the Treasury the fact that they held these securities, and in July 1916 the Treasury ordered them to be deposited with the Bank of England. The securities deposited were valued at the time at £263,588.

The dividends received from time to time on these securities had been invested in Treasury bills, as had the sums yielded by the paying off of certain of the securities. This accounted for the fact that in the first of the schedules, there was a sum of £76,000 in Treasury bills.

The Commissioner declared the securities forfeited to His Majesty, and the jurors all signed the instrument.

NOTICE

G. STABE R.

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony for places other than Canton, West River or Macao should apply in person for permission to do so at THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding £50.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretary & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE
WEEK DAYS.

7.00	to	8.00	a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00	to	9.00	a.m.	15 min.
10.00	to	11.00	a.m.	15 min.
11.00	to	12.00	a.m.	15 min.
12.00	to	1.00	p.m.	15 min.
1.00	to	2.00	p.m.	15 min.
2.00	to	3.00	p.m.	15 min.
3.00	to	4.00	p.m.	15 min.

NIGHT CARS.

12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

1.00 a.m.	to	12.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
1.00	to	1.00	15 min.
2.00	to	2.00	15 min.
3.00	to	3.00	15 min.
4.00	to	4.00	15 min.
5.00	to	5.00	15 min.

NIGHT CARS.

AS ON Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS

By arrangement at the Company's Office.

Alvarez Building, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON

Hongkong.

THE DIAMOND DYEING
AND
DRY CLEANING CO.

Agent.

CASSUM AHMED

General Draper

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Branch 28 Nathan Road

Kowloon

TEL. 1462

RAMSAY & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF
TYPEWRITER REPAIRS WHICH ARE EXECUTED BY
EXPERT MECHANICS.

WE ARE IN THE BEST POSITION TO
SUPPLY TYPEWRITER REQUISITES,
SUCH AS ORDERS FOR RIBBONS,
CARBON PAPER, ETC.

MARTIN'S
DIOLASTER
PILLS

NOTICES

The "Three Castles" Cigarettes

Made in Regular, Magnum and Super Magnum sizes.

"The Cigarette with the Pedigree"

The Three Castles Cigarettes
W.D. & H.O. Wills
Bristol & London

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic communication with Waglan Lighthouse is interrupted.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAIIS.

Straits—Per HERMELIN, 30th Aug.
Shanghai—Per SUIYANG, 30th Aug.
Japan—Per ANYO MARU, 30th Aug.
Shanghai—Per CHENAN, 31st Aug.
Europe via Suez—Per HONG HWA, 31st Aug.
Europe—Per BATAVIA, 31st Aug.
U.S.A., Canada and Japan—Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 31st Aug.
Bombay—Per SHINRYA M., 1st Sept.

OUTWARD MAIIS.

TO-MORROW.
Straits—Per VAN WAERWIJCK, 31st Aug., 9 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per AGAPENOR, 31st August, 9 a.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Saturday, 30th Aug., at 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 31st Aug., 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 31st Aug., 9 a.m.
MONDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.
Swatow—Per CORNELIA, 1st Sept., 9 a.m.
Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA VICTORIA B.C.—Per CANADA M., 1st Sept., Reg. 9.45 a.m.
Letters 10.30 a.m.
Sunday after Trinity, 11th

Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 1st Sept., 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per KAIFONG, 2nd Sept., 9 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per LIANGCHOW, 2nd Sept., 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, 2nd Sept., noon.

Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 2nd Sept., 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island

—Per EASTERN, 3rd Sept.

Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER—Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 4th Sept., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Weihsien, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 4th Sept., 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 5th Sept., noon.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONG KONG—11th Sunday after Trinity, 31st August 1919. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial Venite: Hinde: Psalms: Woodward. Te Deum: Russell, Jones and Pye. Benedictus: Goss (7th evening). Hymns: 9 (108), 298, God Save the King, N.B.—Psalm 144, verses 1, 2, 5, 6, 9 & 10 in unison. Hymn 9, verse 3 in unison. Hymn 298, 9, 3 and 4 in unison. Litany (12 noon) Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Battishill, Battishill, Turle and Humphreys. Magnificat: Henley (7th morning). Nunc Dimittis. Hymns: 285, 182, 24. Voluntary: Intermezzo in D flat—Hollins. N.B.—Psalm 147, verses 1, 2, 7, 12 & 18 in unison. Psalm 148, verses 1, 4, 7, 8 & 12 in unison. Psalm 149, verses 1, 2 & 5 in unison. Psalm 150, verses 1, 3, 4 & 6 in unison. Hymn 285, verse 1 in unison. Hymn 182, verse 3 in unison. Hymn 24, verse 6 in unison.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH WANCHAI—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME ARSENAL STREET—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, GARDEN ROAD—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST—MacDonnell Road Sunday 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 6.30 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOWLOON—31st Aug., 1919—11th Sunday after Trinity. Holy

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.

H.K. & S. Banks b.	\$680
Marine Insurances	
Cantons b.	430
North Chinas n.	205
Unions n.	215
Yangtzeas n.	280
Far Easterns b.	23

Fire Insurances.

China Fires n.	138
H.K. Fires b.	945

Shipping.

Douglas b.	95
Steamboats b.	24 s. 244
Indos (Pref.) n.	32
Indos (Def.) n.	193
Shells n.	178
Ferries n.	361

Refineries.

Sugars n.	178
Makabone sa.	46

Mining.

Kailans b.	60
Langkats b.	60

Shanghai Loans n.	193
Shai Explorations	

Raubs.

Raubs b.	210
Tronhos b.	446

Ural Caspians.

Ural Caspians n.	476
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	

H.K. Wharves.

H.K. Wharves b.	100 s. 102
K. Docks b.	173

Shai Docks.

Shai Docks n.	118
N. Engineering	

N. Engineering.

Lands, Hotels & Buildings	
Centrals n.	109

H.K. Hotels.

H.K. Hotels n.	120
L. Invest.	

H. Phreys Est.

H. Phreys Est. b.	9
K.loon Lands n.	46

L. Reclamations.

L. Reclamations n.	175
West Points n.	94

Cotton Mills.

Ewos b.	305
Kung Yiks b.	28

Lau Kung Mows n.

Lau Kung Mows n.	207
Orientals n.	112

Shai Cottons b.

Shai Cottons b.	215
Yangtszeopos b.	15

Miscellaneous.

Cements b.	8.30
China Borneos b.	12.14

Do. Light old b.

Do. Light old b.	6.4 new b.
China Providents n.	9

Dairy Farms.

Dairy Farms n.	29.16
Electric H.K. s.	88.16